BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] Wednesday, April 10, 1816. [Number 1349.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. —Dated this 27th day of March, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT A PUBLIC SALE
BY AUCTION
OF THE
H. C.'S CLARET

For ready money
WILL TAKE PLACE
at 1 o'Clock
ON SATURDAY NEXT THE 13TH INSTANT,
At the General Sale Room,
AND A FURTHER
ONE AT THE CLOSE
OF THE
ensuing General Sales
ON THE 30TH INSTANT.
By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

R. TORIN
Ware-house-keeper &
Commercial Accountant.

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A's. Office,
9th April 1816.

Published

With BLANK PAGES after the EUROPEAN PLAN,
AND
READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
The Bombay Almanac,
AND
MEMORANDUM BOOK,
FOR THE YEAR 1816.

PRICE—4 RUPEES.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

POLICIES of Insurance on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Respondentia Bonds on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Bills of Lading,
Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Price Currents of Europe Goods,
&c. &c. &c.

MADEIRA WINE,
LISBON D°
AND
PORT D°

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE.
Madeira pretty old from 450 to 650 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at.....300 Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at.....125 each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at.....100 each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.
Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at.....16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at..17 Do. Do.

N B.—Besides the above Wines SIR ROGER D. FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the *Duncan*, Captain Burd, as by the *Asia Felix*, Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcavella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices.

SIR ROGER D. FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the outstations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 3d, March 1816.

Guzerattee Character

ALL orders for printing in the Guzerattee Character will, in future, be thankfully received and punctually executed at the office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Bombay, January 10th 1816

જાહેર• ખબર*

ફુલ•શાહેબ•લોકોને•માલુમ•થાહિ
જે•શ્રી•મુમબઇ•મધે•ની•ગાજીટ•
આરીશમાં•ગુજરાતી•છાપાનો•અ
ખેરછે*જેશાહેબનેગુજરાતીછપા
વાનું•કામ•હોઇ•તેશાહેબ•અગારમે
રબીનગીથી•હમારી•આરીશમા•
મોકલશતો•હમો•શુખેથી•કરીઆ
પશું* તારીખ(૧૦)મી•આપ્રેલ•નં
નેવારી*શને(૧૮૧૬)અંગરેજી

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 10th April 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1816.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Major General Henry Parker Lawrence, resume the Command of the Province of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 30th Mach 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointment take place.

GENERAL STAFF.

Captain Benjamin Dutton to act as Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army until farther orders.—Date of appointment 27th March 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—April 3d Portuguese Ship Loyal, Portuguese Syrong Merja Dawood.—7th Ship Cabrass, Nacqudah Syhed, from Bengal.

SAILED.—April 5th The H. C.'s Cruizer Mercury, Lieutenant Thomas Blast, to the Persian Gulph.—7th Ship Byramgore, Captain George Hammitt to China.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL 1816.

OUR readers will perceive by an extract, we have taken from the Calcutta Times, that the *Agamemnon*, Captain Jackson, was, at the date of the last despatches from England, taking in cargo and expected to sail, in all the month of October, for this port. We cannot, therefore, but hope a very few days will terminate that dearth of intelligence, to which we have, for so long a period, been exposed.

It is again stated that the Orpheus had sailed from Manilla for Bengal, having on board large packets for Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. There is something excessively cruel and unjust in this round about mode of transmitting correspondence to India. The least the Government, at home, can do, after imposing so heavy a rate of postage on our letters, is to convey them expeditiously. It is rumoured that the *Chanticleer* sloop of war was to be despatched for India, with the mails, shortly after the *Orient* sailed, but it would appear as if Packets were not in future to come further than the Cape, from whence the bags will be forwarded as occasions offer.

Having been kindly favored with the loan of a copy of the memorial presented upon this distressing subject, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majestys Treasury, by the Merchants and agents concerned in the trade with India, we have given it insertion in our paper of to day. It is an interesting, sensible, document, and shews that it is not owing to the supineness of our friends, in England, that we are suffering here. There is one comfort, however, we feel, which is, that matters cannot remain as they are. The evil, we are persuaded, is too great for continuance, and either some most important alleviation, or a perfect cure, will be shortly effected.

The *Hannah* arrived at the Mauritius on the 16th of January, and was expected to prosecute her voyage on the 18th. The 72d Regiment had arrived after a passage of fifty three days from Calcutta on their passage to the Cape. We have not heard that any news has been received from the Mauritius, or from England, by the opportunity which brought the letters.

CALCUTTA.

The Kedgeree report of Sunday announces the arrival of the *Sunbury*, Captain Henderson, from the Cape, the 20th December, and Madras, the 8th instant. Passengers, Mrs. Henderson and Captain Herbert, late of H. C. ship *Euphrates*. The following ships arrived at the Cape previous to the departure of the *Sunbury*—viz. Russian ships *Patriot & Two Friends*, and the *Mary* and *Cornwallis* from Bengal. Departures from the Cape on the 10th of December, ship *Barossa*, brigs *Dolphin* and *Hibernia*.

By the arrival of the Portuguese brig *Conde d' Admirante* at Madras, we learn that the *Orpheus* Frigate, which arrived at Manilla, had sailed from thence for Bengal, and that she has large packets on board for Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The *Chanticleer* Sloop of War was to be despatched, shortly after the *Orient* sailed, as the first Packet to India. In future the Mails, it is said, are to come only as far as the Cape, from whence they will be despatched to India as occasions offer; and that the Cape is to be the medium of intercourse between Great Britain and India.

The following vessels were taking in cargoes and expected to sail from England in October, viz. *Eclipse*, Captain Burford, for Madeira, Cape and Ceylon; *Agamemnon*, Captain Jackson, for Bombay; *Mary*, Captain Moffatt, for Madeira, Madras and Bengal; also the *Bulmer*, for Bengal.

The *Coromandel* had sailed for Bengal, but was obliged to put back into Plymouth.

EXTRACTS

From a Correspondent at the Cape, dated the 9th December, 1815.

FATAL DUEL.—On the 11th ultimo, a meeting took place between Major Clason of the 20th Regt. N. I. Madras, and Captain Chas. Hawkey, of the R. N. which terminated fatally to the Major, who fell at the first fire and died about two hours after: the origin of this unfortunate affair commenced on the passage from England in the Barossa, in which ship both Gentlemen were passengers; but it is to be most peculiarly regretted it should have ended as it has done, when proper measures might easily have prevented it. On the arrival of the Barossa, on the 7th ultimo, Captain Chas. Hawkey, immediately landed and waited on a professional Gentleman, to whom he explained the nature of the quarrel, and that having his family with him, he had determined on not meeting the Major; accordingly he requested Mr. M. to take measures to prevent the peace being broken. Mr. M. consequently applied to His Majesty's Fiscal, for a warrant to apprehend the Challenger, and his friend and to bind them over to the peace; when this Magistrate sent for the parties, and *informed them that Duelling was contrary to Law here, and that they must not fight under the penalty of its displeasure, but neglected to bind them in any penalty to keep the Peace*; as might be expected the Major and his friend disregarded the injunctions of the Fiscal, and on the following day posted Captain Hawkey in the Coffee Room of the African Club; still Captain H. persevered in his resolution, until the afternoon of the fatal 11th, Major Clason & his friend met Captain Hawkey in the streets, when the latter attempted to horsewhip Captain Hawkey, but got a severe beating himself; this last measure, however so exasperated Captain H. that he consented to the meeting the same evening; and thus the

terminated the career of an Officer, valuable to his country and friends, when moderate precaution on the part of the Magistrate would have saved his life. We are expecting English Laws and change of Magistrates; the foregoing is an instance how much it is wanted.

On the 3d instant, the H. C. Schooner St. Helena, Captain Atkinson, arrived from St. Helena, which place she left on the 16th ultimo; at that period the island was much in want of supplies, and the port is placed under the greatest possible restriction: it appears that no person is allowed to go on shore, but Officers in the King's Service, and ships calling there are watered in boats of the men of war and sent away the moment this is complete. A. Mr O'Connor from this place, but a native of St. Helena, went down in a brig called the Maria, after remaining for five days was at last allowed to go on shore to see his father, but obliged to proceed in the vessel and warned that no future trade or inter course would be allowed. Bonaparte had not been down in the valley since his landing.

[*The Times.—March* 19, 1815.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES,—SEPTEMBER 6.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL AND MR. O'CONNELL.
(*from the Dublin Correspondent*)

We are authorized to give insertion to the following letter and statement, arising, as we conceive the matter, out of a passage in a speech reported in some of the public papers, to have been spoken by Mr. O'Connell in the Aggregate Meeting of the Roman Catholics, on Tuesday last. The passage alluded to, is in the following words:—

"All I shall say of him, (Mr. Peel) by way of parenthesis, is, that I am told he has, in my absence, and in a place where he was privileged from any account grossly traduced me. I said, at the last Meeting, in presence of the note takers of the Police, who are paid by him, that he was too prudent to attack me in my presence. I see the same police informers here now, and I authorize them carefully to report these my words—that Mr. Peel would not *dare*, in my presence, or in any place where he was liable to personal account, to use a single expression derogatory to the interest of my honour.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORRESPONDENT.

SIR,—As I feel anxious that an early statement of a recent transaction, in which I have borne a part should be before the public, I enclose a Memorandum, to which I have to beg you will give insertion in your paper.

I am Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
CHARLES SAXTON.

Dublin, Sept. 1, 1815.

MEMORANDUM.

"On the morning of Thursday, the 31st of August I called upon Mr. O'Connell and informed him that Mr. Peel, having understood that he had expressed a wish at a public meeting on Tuesday last, that some communication should be made as from him to Mr. Peel—was desirous of learning the purport and terms of that communication, and that I had waited on him from Mr. Peel, forthe purpose of obtaining them.

"To this application, after ascertaining that what he should say would not subject him to any consequence, either of law or parliamentary privilege, Mr. O'Connell stated the expressions used by him on the occasion referred to, in terms so substantially the same, as those contained in the report of his speech at the public meeting before mentioned in the Dublin Chronicle, that I was induced to take that paper from my pocket, and read from it that passage which related to Mr. Peel, remarking to him its similarity with what he had just stated; to this remark he assented, admitting that it was what he had said.

"Upon this I observed to him, that, as it was clear his speech alluded to something that had fallen from Mr. Peel in Parliament, I was empowered by Mr. Peel to say to him that there was nothing he had eversaid or that he had seen reported as said by him, with respect to Mr. O'Connell, that he did not unequivocally avow, and for which he would not hold himself responsible.

"As Mr. O'Connell did not offer any thing directly in answer to this communication, but was proceeding to comment on Mr. Peel's conduct, on this occasion, as handsome and gentlemanlike. [which he subsequently repeated, with a desire that his opinion to that effect might be conveyed to Mr. Peel.] I took occasion to say, that I presumed Mr. Peel might expect to hear from him in consequence of the communication he had just received.

"His answer was, that it certainly was his feeling, that a communication from him to Mr. Peel ought to follow, but that he must advise with his friends; for that indeed, the nature of the communication with which I was charged seemed to make that course necessary. To this observation I replied, that putting together the expressions he had then acknowledged, and the communication then made to him from Mr. Peel, the conclusion was easily drawn

"On parting, it was settled, that what ever communication Mr. O'Connell should have to make inconsequence of what had passed, I might expect to receive at the house of Mr. Ottley:

Mr. Lidwell having called there, in my absence to enquire for me, stating, thet he came from Mr. O'Connell, and leaving word where he was to be met with, I went to his hotel as soon as I received notice of his visit, and on being introduced to him began the conversation by acquainting him that I had called having heard that he had some communication to make to me from Mr. O'Connell, in consequeuce of a communication I had made to the latter by Mr. Peel's desire, the particulars of which I began to state in the terms I had conveyed them to Mr. O'Connel, and had proceeded so far as to repeat the words in which Mr. Peel avowed whatever expressions had been used by him in Parliament; when interrupted by Mr. Lidwill, desiring in the first instance to speak, as he came from Mr. O Connell and to inform me that, having been made acquainted by Mr. O'Connell, (who, he subsequently added, had placed himself in his hands,) with what had passed between him and myself that morning he had called on me, not from a conviction that any communication from Mr. O'Connell to Mr. Peel was necessary, but lest my conversation with Mr. O'Connell should have led me to expect a hostile message, which, it was Mr. Lidwill's opinion that Mr. O'Connell was not called upon by the circumstances to make.

"Mr. Lidwill followed up this statement with a good deal of his own reasoning on the matter, which I do not consider it necessary to relate as it did not go in the least degree to remove the conclusion that Mr. Peel was to expect no communication from Mr. O'Connell.

CHARLES SAXTON.

Dublin, Sept. 1, 1815.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL AND MR. D. O'CONNELL.

To the Proprietor of the Freemans Journal.

MERRION. SQUARE; SEPT. 3, 1815.

SIR,—The very novel and extraordinary course pursued by Mr. Peel and Sir Charles Saxton having terminated in a newspaper publication, I beg of you to publish for me the enclosed letter which I received from my friend Mr. Lidwill.

The dexterity of my adversary in publishing on Satturday evening, has given him what I suppose he estimates highly—one days talking at me. This paltry trick he resorts to; and yet he declares that he feels anxious for an early statement of a transaction which occurred two days before.!!!

The Conversation between Sir Charles Saxton and me is very inaccurately stated by that gentleman in The Correspondent. I will only notice two particulars: First, his omitting to mention that on my expressing my own opinion on the fitness of my sending to Mr. Peel, I added, "any friend would disappoint my hope, and wishes who should advise me not to callon Mr. Peel; and secondly, his inserting the last reply which he has attributed to himself—not one word of which did he utter in my presence. For the rest I leave the case to the Irish public. I have disavowed nothing. I have retracted nothing; I have refused the gentleman nothing. I have only to regret that they have ultimately preferred a paper war.

I am, Sir, your obdt. & humble Servt.
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Kearn's Hotel, Kildare-street, Sept. 2, 1815.

MY DEAR O'CONNELL.—The statement relative to your affairs with Mr. Peel, made by Sir Charles Saxton, in the Correspondent of this night, in which he says so little; and suppresses so much, of what passed between himself and me on that subject, renders it necessary that I should communicate to you, in regular order, the whole of what occured between us on both the days he waited on me here; leaving you at liberty to make what use you please of the information. When the public shall be informed, that he spent 20 minutes with me on Thursday, and 42 minutes on Friday, (the visit of which day, and the object of it, he studiously conceals) in discussing the transaction which caused both interviews, and shall contrast it with the little he reports of what must have passed in such a space of time, it will naturally draw a conclusion, different from the object he had in view, in making that statement.

After hearing from you Sir Charles Saxton's Communication from Mr. Peel, and resisting the view you took on the subject, I went to Mr. Ottley's, where, not finding Sir Charles, I mentioned to Mr. Ottley I came for the purpose of letting Sir C. know (had he been there) that I did not conceive any thing which had passed between you and him on that day, altered the relative position in which you and Mr. Peel heretofore stood, or rendered it, in any way necessary, that you should make through me, any hostile communication to Mr. Peel, but that if Sir Charles should wish to see me on the subject, I would wait at home until 6'clock leaving him, my address. He came to me nearly at that hour, and was proceedidg to detail what passed between you and himself, until I interrupted him, by mentioning what I said as above to Mr. Ottley, and giving it as my fixed opinion, that it was not you who should commence any hostile proceeding.

He then resumed his narrative of what passed between himself and you, and added, that you thought differently from me on the subject, for though you said you would act under the controul of your friends, yet, that any friend who would advise you not to send to Mr. Peel, would be, in your opinion much mistaken, and disappoint your wishes or words to that affect. This was the only point in which your report and Sir Charles Saxtons, of your interview in the morning, did not exactly agree; but this, and some observations on his part, tending to alter my opinion, compelled me to assign the reasons which determined me to decide for you as I had done. I then told him, that the asperity of the language you had used respecting Mr. Peel, while under the impression of receiving ill-treatment from him, had been so grossly offensive, that I still considered you to be the aggressor—that the English language did not admit of expression more galling and bebasing, than to say of any man, he would not dare to do, in the presence of another, what he did in his absence—that it was a broad and unqualified charge of cowardice, which a denial, or even an offer to prove unfounded, was not sufficient to repel; that though it may tend, in some respect, to set up the individual so abused, yet it did not go to punish the insult, that this impression was so strongly fixed on my mind, that I told you, that if you persisted in wishing to send a hostile communication to Mr. Peel, I must decline any further interference on your part, for that it would be an unjustifiable prodigality of your own life, and a wanton aggression on that of another.

After some little pause, Sir Charles Saxton asked me, if I knew what were the observations of Mr. Peel in Parliament, of which you complained? I candidly acknowledged I had not seen any report which could justify your charge on him, but that you mentioned to me, he had said, in quoting some passage of a speech of yours; that in quoting you, it was not an ordinary individual, but one who could lead the Catholics of Ireland to his own purposes, and broadly insinuating that these purposes were dishonest. Sir Charles instantly replied Mr. Peel never said any, such thing, not any thing which justified personality to him;"—that he got every report he could, and that no one bore any such feature; —that he would avow, every one he saw, or any thing he had said. I agreed with him as far as those I had seen and mentioned my regret at the observations which you had made respecting Mr. Peel. He then apologized for trespassing so long on my time, and as he was going I again repeated to avoid any misconception, as I then observed, my opinion, that it was not from you any hostile proceeding should come, for the reasons I before state. Thus ended the business of Thursday.

On Friday; I waited at home until one o'clock, thinking it probable that on consideration he might judge it necessary to come to me again. Between that hour and half after two, he called twice, and the last time he left the note I herewith enclose.—(see No. 1.) In consequence of my acquainting him I was then at my hotel, he immediately came there. I must here observe, that at the moment I sent to inform him I was at home I also wrote a note to you (which I suppose you have) desiring that the horses might be in waiting, as I would appoint an immediate hour, and the nearest field in the county of Kildare, to the town of Celbridge, for the meeting which I conceived Sir Charles was coming to require.—(See No. 2 and 3,) you may judge my surprize, when on his entering my room, I saw him hold out some papers, which he said, he wished to shew me, as containing the substance of what passed between us on the day preceding. Before he read two paragraphs, of the first paper, I observed I could not agree with him. He attempted to alter to my view. He did not succeed. I offered to meet him with my notes, and agree on a mutual statement if we could. He declined it. He told me, while altering, he intended to publish, but very briefly. I answered, I could neither agree to the correctness of a partial publication, nor admit the correctness of such part as he had read. He then said, for the first time, that when I told him the day before, that I did not judge the communication he, Sir Charles, had made to you, rendered a call on Mr. Peel necessary, on your part, he considered his mission as at an end, and that every thing I said afterwards was reasoning. I told him I could not agree with him for there was no other subject common between us, and that I considered he was even then on that mission. He asked, were not there somethings said by me, which I would not wish to have published? I replied not; for every word which I had used would only more strongly prove how firm my conviction was, that it was not from you any thing hostile should proceed. Then rising to depart, he said, I have shewn you this paper. I answered I will not admit what I have seen of it to be correct, and I shall make my observations on whatever you publish, and add those reasons I have given for the opinion I entertain. He then left me about four o'clock. While he was altering what he had brought with him, I wrote out the paragraph, in which I mentioned my opinion, that you would not be justified by any thing which had passed in calling on Mr. Peel; he said it was substantially correct, and I must say, it was nearly what he has published on that head.

This is the substance of what passed, committed to paper on each day, as soon as Sir Charles Saxton had left me. You know how tenacious my memory is, and how perfectly this agrees with what I related to you after each interview. If I delivered a message under these circumstances, to what reproaches would I have exposed myself! Should I do so, because his friend had said, he would avow a report, which would prove you had been unjustifiably severe on Mr. Peel! Did he say he would avow any thing which was either insulting to, or untrue of you! Did he tell you, you were either a calumniator or a liar? No, he simply said, he would avow any paper, which he himself had seen, or any thing which he himself had said, neither producing the one, nor re-asserting the other. Did his simply denying your reflection on his want of spirit was neither just nor well founded, inflict any punishment on you for so mortifying an insult? Reason by analogy. If a man tells me I am a liar, in a certain assertion, will my denying it and even adducing circumstances to prove I was correct, set me right under such a charge? I will thereby shew I did not deserve the imputation, but must not I, to ease my own feelings, and satisfy the public opinion, seek other reparation for my wounded honour?

If I had delivered a message, and was called on to state the grounds for it, would it be deemed a sufficient excuse, that Mr. Peel had said he was responsible, for what he had said or what he had seen reported of him to have been said, without knowing, or his avowing what that was, or that either was offensive? No, there was but one plain and obvious course to be pursued by me. That was (in case you had been approached in a different manner) to call on you either to produce some document to justify your asperity, or if you could not do so, advise you to admit you had acted under an erroneous impression and to express your regret.

I am not inclined to doubt the courage of any man, if I was, the character of Mr. Peel in that way, would not be raised in my estimation by his conduct on the present occasion. Labouring under a charge which he has given ample evidence he deeply feels, he might have led you to the field; but in place of that, he has compelled you to follow him to the Printing office. In a transaction, in which I know I was not only accountable to the Public, but eventually might be awfully, responsible to my maker, I acted with the most mature deliberation. Whether I am as competent to form as just a conclusion on such a subject as Sir Charles Saxton, our countrymen must judge. But whatever that judgement shall be, I should be unjust, if I did not take the entire responsibility on myself, for I acted throughout without once respecting your feeling on the occasion.

Your's &c.
GEO. LIDWILL.
Daniel O'Connel, Esq. Merrion-square.

No. 1.

Sir Charles Saxton did himself the honor of calling on Mr. Lidwell this morning, for the purpose of asking a few minutes conversation with him, on the subject of their conference of yesterday; but unfortunarely finding him from home, is under the necessity of troubling him with this note, to request he may be informed as soon as Mr. Lidwill returns to his hotel, by a line addressed to him as Mr. Ottley's, No. 4, in Ely-place, where Sir Charles Saxton will remain in expectation of Mr. Lidwell's answer.

4, Ely-place, Sept. 1, 1815.

Geo. Lidwell, Esq. Kearn's Hotel, Kildare-street.

No. 2.

My Dear O'Connel,—Sir Charles Saxton called on me twice while I was absent from this. The last time he left a note, to say when he would again call on me. I expect him every moment, and therefore write this to you, to have horses ready, as I will appoint the first field adjoiding Celbridge, in the County of Kildare, and an immediate hour for meeting, which I must naturally think he is now coming to require.

Friday, Your's G. L.
Daniel O'Connel, Esq.

My Dear Friend, No. 3.

Do just as you please, I only think the County of Kildare ought to be the place,—I care not where there. Every thing will be ready expeditiously. My family would be less alarmed if we postpone it till morning; but do just as you please. I will remain here.

Harcourt-street,—Friday, Your's
To G. Lidwill, Esq. D. O'Connell.

MR. PEEL AND MR. O'CONNEL:

We beg to say a few words prefatory to the following extract. Sir Charles Saxton and Mr. Lidwell have each published a long statement full of the most trifling verbal commentary, and the latter especially wishes to interest us in his cause, as if the matter in dispute were of national importance. We trust that we know, as well as any person, how to estimate the wounded feelings of Gentlemen; but we cannot, as public censors, allow so great a latitude to self-love, as to suffer it to identify the gratification of its personal pique with its country's happiness. If, indeed, two gentlemen cannot feel themselves at ease till they have made an honorable attack on each other's life, it is their own concern,—let them do as they please,—but, in the name of decent taste, let them not make a mock-heroic bluster, as if the fate of the whole nation were in dangerous suspense, and stood the hazard of their die.

(FROM A DUBLIN PAPER.)

This affair of honour has, as might easily have been seen, lengthened out to another statement. The following has been published since our last.

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sheriff Fleming got information that Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Lidwill had received hostile messages from Mr. Peel and Sir Charles Saxton, on the evening preceding, and that time and place for a meeting had been fixed. He instantly went to Mr. O'Connell's house and finding him in bed gave him in charge of two peace officers, with an engagement that he would return at 9 o'clock to accompany him to the Chief Justices. He went to Mr. Lidwill's with equal promptitude and having found him also in bed, took the same course which he had adopted with regard to Mr. O'Connell. He lost no time in repairing to Mr. Peel's house in the Park, and subsequently to his residence in the Castle, but could learn no other tidings of the object of his pursuit, than that he and Sir Charles Saxton had left town the morning preceding. He made the strictest searches, but no trace of the retreat of either of the gentlemen could be found. Next morning, at the appointed hour, he appeared with the gentlemen he succeeded in putting under arrest, before the Chief Justice, and they were bound over to keep the peace in large penalties.—"The authority of his Lordship," says a contemporary, "in cases of this kind, is said to extend over his Majesty's dominions."

Here follow two letters, the first from Sir Charles Saxton, containing an account of explanations between Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Lidwill, relative to the statement published by the latter. The second, which is from Mr. Lidwill, upon Mr. Dickenson's account of the above explanations, is addressed to the people of Ireland, and concludes thus:

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" I go to the Continent in your quatrel, for I have none of my own.

" I go under the heart rending circumstance of being obliged to put to the test the fortitude of a dearly beloved and affectionate child, in a delicate state of health, and whose only surviving parent I am, by confiding to her the truth, to save her from the torture of doubt—but I go on behalf of a country in which I have drawn my first breath—I go for a people the more endeared to me by their misfortunes, and for a cause, to which my last words shall bear evidence of my fidelity.

" I feel no uneasiness for my character in my absence. Wherever I may be present, yours shall never be tarnished in my person.

GEORGE LIDWILL.

Sept. 7, 1815.

The circumstance to which reference is made in Mr. Lidwill's letter is very curious, and one which puts the publication of Sir Charles Saxton's statement in a new and singular point of view. The reader will be of this opinion, when he is informed, that on the day previous to the publication of Sir Charles Saxton's letter, it was expressly stipulated, between the friends of the parties, that Sir Charles and Mr. Lidwill should meet in Calais at some day of the present month.

Mr. Peel, Colonel Browne, Sir Charles Saxton, and Mr. Dickenson, sailed for England last night,—Dublin, September 7.

FROM THE FREEMANS JOURNAL.

It is rumoured that Mr. Peel has sent in his resignation. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who is at present on the Continent, will it is said, be his successor.

THE TIMES,—SEPTEMBER 14.

MR. PEEL AND MR. O'CONNELL,

The *Courier* gives the following particulars with an air of authority :—

About two months ago, while Mr. Peel was in Paris, Mr. O'Connell, in a speech at one of the Catholic Meetings of Dublin, is reported to have said to allusion in some supposed expression of Mr. Peel's in Parliament, that Mr. Peel had taken advantage of being in a privileged place, to say of him, Mr. O'Connell what he would not dare to repeat to his face, or in any place where he was not so privileged. Of this assertion no notice was taken, and it is doubtful that it ever reached Mr. Peel. But on this Gentleman's return to Ireland, a few weeks since, Mr. O'Connell, at another public Catholic meeting, took occasion to repeat the substance of the before mentioned expression, that Mr. Peel had said in a privileged place what he would not *dare* say elsewhere. and he (Mr. O'C.) in addition, directed the note-taker to report those words to Mr. Peel.

In Consequence of this Mr. Peel sent Sir Charles Saxton to Mr. O'Connell, with a message to the following effect ;—(that he Mr. Peel) was ready to avow at all times and in any place any words which he had ever used, and he begged Mr. O'Connell to understand, that he waved all privilege and parliamentary or official protection whatsoever, and Sir C. Saxton also added that he presumed therefore Mr. Peel might expect to hear from Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell replied that he presumed so also, but that he begged to refer him to his friend Mr. Lidwill, adding, however, that he would be much disappointed if his friend should make any objection to his calling on Mr. Peel.

When Sir C. Saxton and Mr. Lidwill met, the latter gentleman stated, that in consequence of his opinion that Mr. O'Connell was not bound to call on Mr. Peel, Mr. O'Connell would not do so ; and so it would seem the matter would have rested, but that a further conversation ensued between these gentlemen, in which Mr. Lidwill, in support of his opinion urged, than Mr. Peel had much more reason to call out Mr. O'Connell, than Mr. O'Connell to call out Mr. Peel ; Sir C. Saxton having published the purport of Mr. Lidwill's communication, that Mr. O'Connell would not call out Mr. Peel, without detailing any of the reasoning on either side that occurred in the conversation which ensued, Mr O'Connell and Mr. Lidwill published what may be called a counter statement, in which they observed that Mr. Peel and Sir C. Saxton seem to have preferred a *paper* war to the kind of discussion which Messrs. O'Connell and Lidwill had expected and were prepared for.

This observation produced a direct hostile message from Mr. Peel to Mr. O'Connell, and another from Sir C. Saxton to Mr. Lidwill ; but on the same evening the messages were delivered, Mrs. O'Connell, who had by some means been apprised of the transaction, had appealed to the Magistrates, and Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Lidwill were in consequence placed under arrest, and bound over not to meet their adversaries.

In consequence of this circumstance Mr. O'Connell sent to Mr. Peel, (whom the Magistrates could not find, any more than Sir C. Saxton, who were therefore not bound over,) to say that he was ready to proceed to any part of the Continent to meet him ; and we understand that a similar communication was made from Mr. Lidwill to Sir C. Saxton. A meeting has been consequently agreed upon to take place immediately, at some place on the neighbouring coast of the continent, and Mr. Peel and Sir Charles Saxton, accompanied by their seconds, Colonel Browne and Mr. Dickenson, are said to have already passed through England, on their way to the place of rendezvous. By the last Dublin papers it appears, that the day after Mr. Peel left that city, Mr. O'Connell left it by one of the southern stage coaches, probably to embark from Waterford. Mr. Lidwill was still in Dublin, but expected immediately to follow.

We have stated the above facts quite impartially, as they appear on the several statements of the parties, and on the letters we have received from Dublin. We abstain from any commentary upon them, which, at this moment, would be worse than indelicate.

Copy of a MEMORIAL, presented to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by the Merchants and Agents concerned in the Trade with *India*; dated the 20th of February 1815;—upon the subject of SHIP LETTERS.

TO the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The MEMORIAL of the Undersigned *East India* Agents, on behalf of themselves and their numerous Constituents,

Sheweth,

That Your Memorialists, on the 5th October last, presented a Memorial to Your Lordships, setting forth a Misconstruction which, they apprehended, His Majesty's Postmaster General had put on the Act of 54 Geo. III. cap. 169, and took the liberty of pointing out some of the inconveniences, & the general impolicy, of the measures proposed to be adopted; to which Your Lordships were pleased to reply, That the Act referred to, was intended to increase the Revenue, and the rate regulated to produce that object, without operating hardly upon individuals; and that Your Lordships were not aware that the rate of taxation required any alteration, or that there was any grievance requiring to be removed, in the detail of the regulations ; but that every facility and accommodation would be given by the Postmasters General, consistent with the Laws.

A period of four months having now elapsed since the Act, under this construction, has been carried into effect, and at a season of the year in which the correspondence is most extensive, Your Memorialists beg permission to submit to Your Lordships consideration, the results which have occurred, and are likely to arise from this measure.

The first principle of a Post-Office, is to transmit Letters through the medium of a regular and fixed Establishment, so frequently as to afford the fullest accommodation for correspondence on mereantile and all other concerns ; and this accommodation has by experience been found in the regular Post of this Kingdom ; by which, for a comparatively inconsiderable sum, each individual can be certain of having his Letters safely conveyed, and punctually delivered, with greater expedition than he has otherwise the means of commanding.

The Post-Office being thus found eminently convenient and beneficial to the Public, has by a trifling addition to the charge, become a source of revenue to the State : laws have consequently been enacted to confine the conveyance of the correspondence through the Post-Office, except in cases of transmission by special messengers and private hands, which are permitted to be free.

This approved plan has been extended to foreign correspondence, and regular Packets have been established to the Ports deemed necessary, in Europe, the West Indies, and America. By Act 39 Geo. III. an encouragement was given to the Commanders of Ships arriving from abroad, to deliver Letters into the Post-Office, on which a Ship Letter Postage was santioned by Parliament. This enactment, bestowing an additional security on delivery, was considered as a general benefit to the nation and the individual.

The Act of the last Session has, however, gone far beyond these provisions, which were mutually beneficial, and as such cheerfully submitted to ; it has altered the encouragement held out to Commanders, to a compulsory measure subjecting the Ships to search by the Custom House Officers, and many consequent vexations delays, requiring oaths which conscientious men cannot take, and prohibiting the unloading of Ships until certain declarations are made by the Commanders, which they may feel reluctant to make, inflicting severe penalties on persons, in cases where they have no controul, and forbidding the conveyance of a Letter by private hands.

These measures have had the effect which might have been expected on the owners of Merchant Ships, who though heretofore ready to give facilities to the correspondence with those foreign parts to which no Packet are appointed, without any consideration or reward, now deem it prudent to absolutely prohibit their Commanders from receiving on board any Letters ; and in the few instances where this prohibition has been relaxed, it has been done in ignorance of these restrictions, which have not yet been put in force, or as a temporary accommodation to the Public, under a persuasion that Government would see the impolicy, and remedy the defects of the Act.

The opportunities that have offered for forwarding Letters to India through the Post-Office since this Act came in force, have been by His Majesty's Ships and a few Merchant Ships, the Commanders of which, from the motive above stated have been induced to receive the Packets: Of the first, His Majesty's Ship Tyne was sent with Dispatches, and her destination understood to be Madras : the second was His Majesty's Ship Nigre, ordered to join His Majesty's squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, and to give convoy so far to any Ships bound to India ; how the Letters sent by this opportunity were to be forwarded from the Cape, does not appear : the third was His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, appointed to convoy the trade to the Brazils, the Cape of Good Hope, and India ; and from the probability of considerable detention at the ports where she might necessarily touch, was only eligible for Madras, her port of destination.

None of these Ships have offered the requisite accommodation for the correspondence to Bombay ; the Letters by them, if carried to Madras, must, as Your Memorialists are informed, according to the existing Regulations in India, be forwarded from thence by sea to Bombay ; at the time they will arrive at Madras, the S. W. Monsoon is adverse, and there is a probability of some time elapsing before an opporunity of conveyance offers, and even then, as the Ship, to make her passage, must go to the southward of the line, it generally requires about two months to accomplish the voyage ; there is indeed another mode of conveyance by the Tappal or Post established between the two Presidencies, by which (if allowed by the Company's local Regulations) the Bombay Letters might be forwarded, but this conveyance being by a messenger on foot, is not competent to much more than the ordinary correspondence between the Precidencies, and it might require a considerable length of time to forward by such means the Letters of a single Ship, beside subjecting the party to whom they may be addressed, to a heavy inland Postage charged by the East India Company, notwithstanding that the correspondent in England had already paid to His Majesty's Post-Office a full compensation for the conveyance of his Letter to and delivery at Bombay ; the Parties to whom the Letters for Bengal are addressed will also be subject to some delay, and to an additional Postage from Madras.

During this same period eight Ships, including the Company's have sailed for Bombay, of which only two have taken bags from the Post-Office, viz. the Lowjee Family and the Moffatt ; these Ships were placed under convoy of His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, appointed to sail from Portsmouth the 12th January, whence they sailed shortly after, but were not brought on the Post-Office List till the 14th of that month, when it was generally supposed they would have sailed before any Post-Office bags could reach them, and after the Letters, which might otherwise have been forwarded by this opportunity, had been delivered into the Post-Office to be conveyed by His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, by the circuitous route of Brazil, Cape of Good Hope and Madras; but even these Ships, if timely notice had been given, were not equally eligible with those of the East India Company destined for Bombay direct, both being private Ships, at liberty to make deviations, and it is now ascertained did actually separate from the convoy before it reached Cork.

The transmission of the Post-Office bags by such private Ships as may offer is also very unsatisfactory, where persons cannot be on any certainty as to the Ship by which their Letters are sent; Ships have been put on the Post-Office Lists without any undertaking being required from the Owners or Masters, for the safe conveyance of the Letters, and, in some cases, without even their previous consent or knowledge ; the Post-Office has in fact no check on the delivery of Letters by private Ships, except in those ports where Packets and Agents are regularly established, and the Letters thus forwarded to India are liable to; be lost, destroyed, or opened, and perused by rival traders: The inconveniences thus arising to commercial correspondence is evident, and will be particularly felt in that to India ; in which, from its being recently opened, many adventurers will embark, who, being insufficiently acquainted with the trade, may be desirous of obtaining information from the contents of the Letters they convey, and thereby be enabled completely to defeat the plans of their competitors; Just apprehensious may be entertained that this may be the object with the Owners of some of the Ships that have consented to take Letters from the Post-Office.

To these and many other inconveniences the correspondence with India is peculiarly subject ; the private Ships, under the Act for the circuitous trade, are at liberty, in their voyage, out, to touch and trade at all the ports both on the eastern and western coasts of America: they can make trading voyages, and may not reach the port for which they have taken bags, for one or two years, if indeed they do not return without having proceeded at all to their original destination; even if they should have so proceeded, there is no means of ascertaining whether the bags or Letters are all delivered ; supposing, however, there could be no reason for suspecting the fidelity of the Commander, the time which elapses defeats the object in view, and the Letters are rendered useless.

On the arrival of a private Ship in India, there is no person authorized to require the delivery, or to receive the bags and distribute the Letters, and the only thing the Commander can be expected to do (if he be willing to undertake the trouble) is to deliver them at the Company's Post-Office, where they are again subjected to a heavy charge of Postage, heretofore intended, and justly considered, as a full and adequate compensation for the whole conveyance from England, notwithstanding the implied con ract of the General Post-Office to deliver them for the Postage levied in Europe. The security of a seal on the bags is also insufficient, in a climate where the heat must frequently, if not always, obliterate the impression, and in most cases this slender security can be taken off and replaced without possibility of detection.

If these difficulties and inconveniences are experienced in the outward voyage, they will be greatly exceeded in the transmission of Letters home from India: the owners of private Ships aware of the delays and inconveniences they are already subject to, & those which will be further imposed by the operation of this Act, cannot be expected to admit a single Letter to be received on board. Opportunities by His Majesty's Ships can very seldom offer in time of peace, nor frequently can timely notice be given of their intention to take Letters ; and though the Captains may be perfectly ready to accommodate the Public, they can hardly be expected to take much trouble in collecting Letters, under the imputation they will be liable to, of receiving two-pence each for the conveyance, on their arrival in England ; which many would consider derogatory to the honour of their station.

The Directors of the East India Company seeing the difficulties thus experienced, and which perhaps could not be immediately removed, have, under that consideration, given a temporary accommodation to the Public, by sending Letters, as heretofore usual, in the Packets of their Ships, after having been previously paid for at the Post-Office ; but the continuance of this indulgence is highly improbable, under the counteraction that has been attempted by the Post-Office in holding out threats of seizure in the transmission of their Packets to the Out-Ports, and the consequent prosecution for penalties ; which have induced the Court to direct a premature close of the Packets, in order to convey them on board before the Ship quits the port of London: The voyages of the Company's Ships are always fixed, and the Packets being addressed to their respective Governments abroad, give a perfect security to the conveyance and delivery of Letters at the Presidencies to which they are addressed. The delivery is effected through their Post Office, and a remuneration is willingly paid for the expense and trouble attending it; but the tax levied by the General Post-Office here, is a payment for which no convenience whatever is afforded in return.

Your Memorialists further represent, that, under these circumstances, and the uncertainty with respect to the transmission of Letters entrusted to the General Post Office, they were induced, on the 7th instant, to address a Letter to the Secretary to the Post Office, requesting information as to the conveyance by which the Letters put into the Ship letter Office had been transmitted, whether direct or circuitous, and by what Ships in the fleet then about to sail, Letters would be forwarded ; also, whether any and what means were offered by His Majesty's Postmaster General for the delivery of Letters in India, and for the receipt and transmission of Letters from thence to Europe: Copy of this Letter, with the Answer, is annexed, (Appendix, A. & B.) on which the following Remarks are submitted :

The assertion by the Secretary to the Post Office, that any person who has paid a third rate of Postage, has the same means of forwarding their Letters as heretofore, is not perfectly correct; the East India Company's Packets, as already stated, being now necessarily closed, and sent on board the Ships previously to their quitting the river Thames, which is frequently above a month before they leave England; Your Memorialists, always anxious to transmit advices to the latest possible period, and considering Ships thus situated as the most advisable and often the only direct means of safe conveyance, have presented their Letters at the Post-Office to be so forwarded, and tendered the full Postage, but have been informed, that neither for that payment, with the additional inland Postage, which has been likewise tendered could the Post Office undertake the conveyance of the Letters: Your Memorialists were further answered, that were their Letters paid for, and withdrawn, it was at their own peril; and they might be subject to Penalties if they transmitted even a stamped Letter to the Ships by any other channel than that of the Post-Office; which, it was acknowledged, possessed not the power to convey them: Thus, in these cases are the very means of conveyance, in any way whatever, completely interdicted to Your Memorialists and the public at large, though, under the Provisions of the Act, a security and convenience was intended, for which Parliament authorized the charge of a Postage; the rate of which not being specified by the Act, has been construed by the Postmaster General to warrant the highest rate chargeable to places whither Packets are appointed, and where regular means of receipt, transmission and delivery, are established. At this extreme rate has the Postage of all Letters for India and the Cape of Good Hope been actually levied.

The next assertion is, that their Lordships have only exercised the powers of former Acts in respect to Letters from India : Your Memorialists are not aware of any former Act that authorized the Officers at the Out-ports forcibly to seize (as they have since done) from persons landing there, the Letters they might bring, or to examine their baggage for the purpose, and take away Letters of importance, and which the parties were specially entrusted to deliver into the hand of the person to whom they were directed. The Ship Letter Act of 39 Geo. III. gives no such authority, and the Acts for securing the Inland Postage, makes, in such case, a special exception to the conveyance by a private hand or express messenger: These practices, and the special authority given by this Act in respect to searching Ships and exacting Penalties (where the Postmasters General have not yet ventured to carry into effect) are certainly calculated to obstruct the correspondence; and in the last Paragraph of the Letter from the Secretary to the Post-Office the intention is declared, with the very extraordinary remark, that if it were duly practised, the great inconvenience and delay to the Merchants, of Letters going to the India House, would be wholly prevented.

It is the delay occasioned by the Packets not being transmitted from the Out-ports to the India House, which affords one great cause of complaint. Under the East India Company's Regulation, the Letters specifically paid for, requiring immediate delivery and as many more of the Packets as could conveniently be brought up with them, were landed at the first Port the Ship made, and sent up by a special messenger; they were instantly delivered at the India House, and received by those to whom they were addressed, frequently within an hour of the first intelligence of the Ship's arrival. According to the construction given by the Postmaster General, these Letters must now be seized and detained at the Out-port till the departure of the next Mail Coach, and consequently cannot be delivered in town till ten or eleven o'clock the day succeeding on which they would otherwise have been delivered; in cases where the blank Post-day intervenes, this delay is seriously increased : for instance, a Ship arriving at Portsmouth, and landing the Packet after eight or nine o'clock on Friday evening, heretofore the Letters would have been brought up by express messenger, and delivered early on Saturday morning, but they cannot now be sent by the inland Post and delivered till Monday. These delays and inconveniences are to be submitted to, in order to secure the Post-Office Revenue from injury ; while the chief object of a Post-Office, viz. the expeditious conveyance and delivery of Letters, so essential in all cases, and particularly in commerce, from which so much greater Revenue is derived, appears to be deemed a secondary consideration.

The Secretary to the Post-Office admits, no means are provided for delivery of Letters in India, but asserts they will be delivered to the Company's Post-Office there; but it does not appear that any measures are taken to secure even this delivery, which will probably be attended with similar delays to those already complained of.

The List of Ships on which Letters have been sent from the Post-Office, affords a strong proof of the uncertainty and inconvenience complained of. His Majesty's ship Tyne, generally understood to have been destined for Madras afforded a real convenience to the correspondence with that Presidency and Bengal, and for which Presidencies Letters were taken in, and the Postage received ; but in the Secretary's Letters (when pointedly called upon to state the names of the Ships by which Letters had been forward) this Ship is not mentioned as one that has conveyed Letters either to Madras or Bengal, but only for Bombay. The Tyne sailed from Portsmouth in November, and if the Secretary is correct, the Letters supposed to have been forwarded by her, must have remained in the General Post-Office till January, and probably then forwarded in the same Ships by which their duplicates and triplicates have been transmitted, and thereby a double Postage paid for a single convenience. The serious consequences which may result to commercial men from the disappointment in the timely delivery of their correspondence, need no comment.

Observations have already been made on the inadequate means of conveyance afforded by His Majesty's ships Nigre and Cornwallis : The other Ships enumerated by the Secretary are all private Ships, which, as Your Memorialists have shown, may or may not be bound direct to the ports for which they have taken bags, and are some of them, vessels by which Your Memorialists would not be desirous of trusting their correspondence, if it were ever ascertained that the Owners or Commanders had agreed to take the bags, subject, as they would be, to delays by the circuitous routes and trading voyages, in some instances declared to be intended, and in all, optional with the Owners to make : The Letters for China, stated to have been sent to Bombay, cannot be forwarded by the Company's Post-Office without the Company's Postage be first paid ; & the transmission of Letters to China by a Convict Ship destined to New South Wales, is certainly a novel idea to your Memorialists, who therefore must persist in humbly submitting to Your Lordships that the means adopted for the transmission of Letters through a Post-Office to India and China, are totally inadequate to those required for a regular correspondence, and altogether unsatisfactory.

The Secretary to the Post-Office further observes (in answer to the question, By what Ships in the Fleet now about to sail, Letters would be forwarded,) " His " Majesty's ship Acbar, and a variety of Vessels will take bags ;" and refers to the daily Lists published at the Post-Office : On reference to those Lists, neither His Majesty's ship Acbar, nor any other Ship in the Fleet, which has been collecting at St. Helen's since the 6th instant, are found upon it ; and it is not known to Your Memorialists for what port the Acbar is destined, or whether she even intended to proceed to India at all.

These difficulties Your Memorialists hope and trust will induce Your Lordships to reconsider the Act in question, and to take the necessary measures for its repeal ; but should the continuance of it appear to be expedient, they beg to suggest the only means by which it can be carried beneficially into effect ; viz the establishment of regular Packets to and from India, and of Post-Offices at each of the principal Settlements : Without such establishment, and a regular and frequent conveyance in Vessels purposely dispatched, with perfect security to the Letters sent by them, and a certainly of delivery, the Public derive no benefit or accommodation whatever, and must feel the collection of the Postage as highly oppressive.

To the West Indies three distinct Packets are established, to sail every month ; viz. one to Surinam, one to Jamaica, and one to the Leeward Islands. To give a similar accommodation to the correspondence with the East Indies, it will require the dispatch of three

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Packets in every month; viz. one to Calcutta, to convey the Letters for Bengal, one to Madras, for those to the coast of Coromandel, and one to Bombay for those to the Western side of India: in these some saving may be effected at the proper season in the year, by the same vessel carrying the mails to Madras and Bengal; but in no case or season can one vessel convey the mails to the three Presidencies without a deviation of at least 1000 to 1,200 miles from her track; & even with this provision of these three Packets, there will be no direct means of accommodation with Bencoolen, Princeof Wales's Island, China, or ports to the Eastward, for which one Packet Vessel ought occasionally to bedispatched. How far the expense of such an establishment could be compensated by a Postage on the Letters, may probably be estimated from the records of the East India Company, making an allowance of one half, or two-thirds, of what would now be paid, by the measures that will in course be adopted by the writers to reduce the size and consequently lessen the Postage charged on their Letters.

The accommodation given by these Packets to the commerce between this country and India, would be a compensation for the very heavy rate of Postage imposed on those engaged in the trade, who, by the omission of enclosures not absolutely necessary, and by writing the Letters in a smaller hand and on thin paper, would be able to reduce their commercial correspondence to a proportionately moderate expense; but the charge would still be severely felt by others, and would tend very much to abridge that friendly correspondence between persons resident in India and their relations and friends in this country, which retains their affections, and counteracts any disposition to colonization: it would also greatly discourage that literary correspondence between the two countries, by which it may be expected to attain the information necessary to give a just idea and regulate the government, of the recent acquisition (by this country) of extensive and very distant territories, and of the manners, customs, and character of the inhabitants, differing in every respect from those of Europe; and it would also subject to a heavy expense the voluminous correspondence now existing on the means of introducing the light of the Gospel into those distant regions.

To the objections which have arisen to the principle and mode of conveying Letters to and from India under the operation of this Act, a further expense and interruption to the correspondence has been introduced, for which there does not appear any parliamentary authority, by the existing Laws respecting the postage of foreign Letters: If these are put into any post Office in Great Britain, and the foreign postage there paid; they are forwarded to the General Post Office in the foreign bag, and transmitted per Mail without any further charge. By the Regulations, which have been partially circulated, the Letters for India, in addition to the Ship Postage, are charged with Inland postage to London; and directions are also given to exclude the Letters to Soldiers and sailors serving in India, from the indulgence given them by a former Act of Parliament, of the transmission of their's to and from the countries in which they may be serving, on the payment of one penny only. It further appears, by Letters from distant parts of the kingdom, that even these instructions have not been communicated to many of the Country Post Offices, and that persons there resident have not the means of forwarding their Letters to India, otherwise than by enclosing them, at the expense of double In land Postage, to their friends in town, with a request that they would pay the Ship Postage and forward the Letters, thereby subjecting those friends, if not to the expense of that Postage, at least to keeping an account of trifling disbursements, which they may in many cases never have an opportunity of being reimbursed.

A considerable objection also exists to charging the Postage of Letters, both inwards and outwards, on the correspondent in England, who is thereby made liable to the payment of, and has no means of being reimbursed, a very heavy expense for Letters on subjects in which he has no interest or concern whatever, being matters entirely relative to those of their correspondents in India. Your Memorialists in particular have experienced this, in Letters forwarded to them under blank covers, to and from persons who have no accounts with them; and have further to complain, that on presenting such covers and their enclosures at the Post-Office, the return of Postage has been refused, because the seals were broken.

Your Memorialists might enumerate many other and serious evils likely to arise from the interruptions and delays to which the system adopted is liable, and the apparent want of means to carry into effect the intention of the Act, but are unwilling to encroach upon Your Lordships time by those of minor importance. They presume that they have stated sufficiently to shew, what they feel,—that the measure affords no accommodation whatever, and the only effect has been, the imposition of a heavy expense, interruption to correspondence, and delay and uncertainty in the conveyance of Letters. All which is humbly submitted.

BRUCE, BAZETT & Co.
PAXTON, COCKERELL, TRAIL & Co.
FAIRLIE, BONHAM & Co.
PORCHER & Co.
PALMER, WILSON & Co.
WILLIAM THOMAS RAIKES & Co.
EDMUND BOEHM & JOHN TAYLOR.

London,
20th February 1815.

(COPY.)

A

FRANCIS FREELING ESQ.
Secretary to the Post Office.

SIR,

HAVING experienced great difficulties and interruption in our correspondence with India, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena &c. since the 11th October last, when the Act 54 Geo. III, cap. 169, came into operation; and being uncertain by what conveyance the Letters put into the Ship Letter Office have been forwarded, we have, on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, to request you will inform us whether those on which the names of particular Ships were marked, have been invariably forwarded by those Ships and also by what Ship, and under what dates, Letters for the following places, not marked with the name of any particular Ship, have been forwarded:—Calcutta, and other places in Bengal; Madras, and places on the coast of Coromandel; Bombay, and places on the western side of India; Bencoolen, and places on the coast of Sumatra; Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island; and places in the Streights of Malacca; Batavia, and places in the Malay Islands; China, Isle of France and Bourbon, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena.

We also request to be informed by what Ships, in the fleet now about to sail, Letters will be forwarded from the Post-Office to each of those places; and whether such Ships are bound direct to the respective ports, in order that we may be of some certainty respecting the duplicates we may have occasion to send, as well as the further Letters we have now ready for transmission.

We also request to be informed if any and what means are provided by His Majesty's Postmaster General, for the receipt and delivery of Letters transmitted to India, on their arrival at the different ports there; and whether a proper provision is made for the transmission and receipt of Letters from India to England: This last information is more particularly required, as we understand the inconveniences to which Merchant Ships will be subjected, by bringing Letters to England, will most probably induce the Owners to prohibit any being conveyed by them.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)
BRUCE, BAZETT & Co.
PORCHER & Co.
EDWARD BOEHM & J. TAYLOR.
WM. & THOS. RAIKES & Co.
FAIRLIE, BONHAM & Co.
PALMER, WILSON & Co.
PAXTONS, COCKERELL, TRAIL & Co.

B.

General Post-Office, 13th February 1815.

MESSERS. BRUCE, BAZETT & Co.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter, signed by yourselves and other Merchants, dated 7th instant, complaining of difficulties and interruption in your correspondence with India, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. since the 11th of October last, when the Act of 54 Geo. III, cap. 169, came into operation; and desiring a variety of information, as to the conveyance of Letters to and from India under the provisions of that Act.

My Lords are at a loss to know what difficulties and interruptions there can have been, since every person who has paid a third rate of Postage on his Letters for India, has had the same means of forwarding them, by the Company's or other Ships, as before the last Act passed; and with respect to Letters from India, their Lordships have only exercised the powers of former Acts of parliament, though perhaps not to their full extent.

If any Letters put into the Ship Letter Office have been marked for particular Ships of the East India Company, it could not be attended to in consequence of the Company having forbidden their Commanders to take any Letters for this Office; but if marked for other Ships, they were sent accordingly.

Letters have been dispatched for Madras and Calcutta by the Cornwallis, Niger, Lady Flora, and the Moira.

For Bombay, by the Tyne, Moffatt and Lowjee Family
For Bencoolen, Penang and Batavia, by the Governor Raffles, and via Madras.
For China, by Northampton to New South Wales and China, and via Bombay.
For the Cape, by the Tyne, Niger, Cornwallis, Albion, Orpheus, Thomas, &c.
Isles of France and Bourbon, by Rose Maitler, Cadmus, Hydra, Phœnix, &c.
To St. Helena, by the St. Helena and Ships for the Cape.
The Letters were dispatched by the above to the latest dates.

There is His Majesty's ship Ackbar, and a variety of vessels which will take bags, the particulars of which may be known at the Ship Letter Office, and by reference to the daily lists published here.

No means are provided by the Postmaster General for the delivery of Letters on their arrival in India. The bags will be delivered to the Post Offices there, and their contents must be treated according to the Company's established Regulations.

Nor is any new provision made for the dispatch of Letters from India, the company, so far as my Lords know, not having yet instructed their Servants to cooperate in the execution of the last Act; but my Lords will require, in obedience to the Law, that Letters arrived in Great Britain from India, shall be delivered to their deputies at the Out-ports, according to the Regulations, and under penalties of the former Acts, to be conveyed by the Inland Post; which if it were duly practised, the great inconvenience and delay to the Merchants, of such Letters frequently going to the India House in Leadenhall-street, and being returned to this Office from thence, could be wholly prevented, and the Post-Office Revenue secured from injury.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *F. Freeling*, Secretary.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE,—DEC. 30.

PORT LOUIS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following observations relative to the management of the Silk Worm, be printed for general information, as it is hoped that the production of Silk may form a valuable accession to the means of augmenting the prosperity of this Colony.

It may be necessary to premise that the last annual Radanagore Silk Worm has been introduced into the Mauritius, at the solicitation of His Excellency, through the protecting kindness which the Right Honorable Earl Moira has extended to these Colonies—and that the Eggs of these Silk Worms have been chiefly entrusted to the care of Mr. Chazal, whose late travels in India enabled him to introduce the best species of Mulberry Trees, and who has already succeeded in hatching the Eggs. This Gentleman will with the greatest readiness supply Silk Worms to such of the Inhabitants as are already possessed of the proper species of the Mulberry, for their growth and propagation, and he will give Mulberry slips to such Planters as wish to enter into this new branch of cultivation, or Eggs may be had on application to Charles Telfair Esq. Private Secretary to His Excellency, at Reduit.

The Radanagore Worm will probably be hatched in February or March—it has been furnished by the Honorable East India Company's Resident at that Station, and the Resident has added a most intelligent sketch, subjoined, of the mode adopted there for rearing the worm from its earliest period till the formation of the Cacoon, and also the mode of winding off the Silk.

An early occasion will be taken of drawing the attention of the Colonists to the cultivation of the India Bamboo Rajah, for the construction of Houses, and to the multiplication of the Buffalo, as eminently serviceable for the labours of the fields and roads in these Colonies.

These objects have been successfully introduced here by the last ships from Calcutta.

RESIDENTS CORRESPONDENCE.

To
R. C. PLOWDEN Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

SIR,

I beg to inform you, for the information of the Board, that I this day dispatched, under charge of Currim Chaprasse, a supply of Eggs, the production of the large annual Cacoon; they were layed in the Month of April; they should be hung up in the cabin of the ship, but the Eggs should on no account be taken out of the pots or exposed to the air till wanted to be hatched, which the Chassys do here early in the Month of February, at which time the Mulberry leaves begin to spring out. I am sorry to say I have not been able to get a man to go to the Mauritius,

I am &c.
(Signed) W. WATTS,
RESIDENT.

Radanagore, 21st July 1815.

To
R. C. PLOWDEN Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, I beg leave to submit the following remarks regarding the rearing of Silk Worms.

The receptacles or apparatus in use here for the rearing and hatching of Silk Worms are—1st- The small Dallah on which the young worms are hatched, with the leaves of the mulberry chopped very fine and strewed over them, the leaves to be renewed twice in the 24 hours. They are to be fed in this manner five days, and then removed to the Colah or large Bamboo frame, the leaves being scattered over as before, but not chopped, tho' the mode of cleansing them is a tedious office, it must be punctually attended to, and done every day, by throwing out their dung and the mulberry leaves and fibres, and substituting fresh—this may be performed at any time of the day, but the early part of the forenoon is the best time; in the course of another five days the third change takes place, when they must he thinned and distributed among the other Coolahs or frames, & the fourth or last change in five days more, thinning and distributing them among the Coolahs each time in the proportions mentioned underneath, feeding and cleansing them as described before. The Worms are to be thinned and shifted into fresh Coolahs for the sake of allowing them, as they grow large, room for the purpose of feeding at large, & exercising themselves, which is essential to their health, the leaves must be also plentifully supplied, because if stinted in their food they will never thrive afterwards. According to the above statement, it is necessary to thin and shift the Worms into different Coolahs, if in the first instance there are 4 Coolahs, on the first change they must be distributed among 8—on the second change 16—on the third change 32—snd on the fourth among 64 Coolahs, the leaves plentifully supplied once during the day and once during the night, until after the fourth change, when they begin to shew signs of their being about to spin, which is easily perceivable from their transparent limber color—they must then be taken out and put into the spinning frames called Fungs, and unless rainy, exposed throughout the day to the sun and air; on the following day after a little exposure to the sun, the Cacoons are to be taken out of the frames and placed in Coolahs taking great care that they are not put one over the other, and the Coolahs deposited in a dry place; on the sixth day they will fit for winding off—the Cacoons that are to be wounded off, if proposed to be kept for any time must be baked in an oven slightly heated, otherwise the moth will eat its way through.

The information required in the 2d Paragraph can only be answered in general terms, the Silk that is for the most part wound off at the filatures, is from 8 to 24 Cacoons; it is wound off thro' hot water which by dissolving the natural gum, has the effect of causing the web to part freely—the water should be kept at a regular heat.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. WATTS,
RESIDENT.

Radanagore Factory, 4th August 1815.

(True Copies)
(Signed) R. C. PLOWDEN,
SECRETARY.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Chazal to His Excellency the Governor, under date the 19th December, 1815.

" I have the satisfaction of announcing to
" your Excellency, that I already have more
" than fifty Silk Worms, quite lively and heal-
" thy, and even supposing that the remainder
" should not turn out well, I can venture to
" warrant that this quantity is sufficient to as-
" sure to the Colony the benefit which your Ex-
" cellency is desirous of procuring it.—The
" Eggs hatch but ill, and only a small number
" daily—change of climate is doubtless the
" cause, * for the Mulberry which shoots forth
" its first leaves in India in February, does it
" here in September, and it will not be earlier
" than in a year or two that the precious Worms
" can be perfectly used to the climate."

* Note.—This is accounted for perhaps, by the correspondence, which shews that the eggs do not hatch naturally until February or March—being Eggs of Annual Silk Worms.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Chazal to His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 26th December, 1815.

The two capital Buffaloes you sent me are in health, they appear to like our quarter, and this is another benefit conferred on us. The high and humid parts of the Island where Bullocks cannot be reared, will by this, be indebted to you for milk and draught cattle which were wanting.—The Silk Worms also get on well; they hatch irregularly; but I already have five hundred that are quite healthy, and can with confidence assure you that your beneficent intentions will be accomplished, and that the Colony will to you owe this new branch of industry which until now had been in vain attempted to be introduced.

Port Louis, 21st Dec. 1815.
By Order, E. A. DRAPER,
Act. Dep. Sec. to Govt.

When the Duke of Wellington's army cheered the battle, the French runaways declared it was very bad *cheer* for them.

A legal wag observes, that *Corporal Violet*, since his late flight, should be promoted to the title of *Serjeant* Running *ton*.

Mr. Whitbread.—The subject which pressed most heavily upon the mind of the much-lamented Mr. Whitbread was the state of Drury Lane Theatre, in the concerns of which he took an interest beyond all precedent. He exerted himself to the utmost to produce the last dividend, in the hope that the profits of the present season would cover every thing: but the prospect becoming somewhat clouded, his disappointment was so great as to fall heavily upon his heart, and distress his mind to such a degree as to have been the principal cause of the melancholy catastrophe now so deeply and extensively deplored.

Fouche is said to be worth a great sum of money; we think him *worth-less*.

Lucien Buonaparte lately amused the French Institute with his *verses*,—Napoleon may now entertain them with his *re-verses*.

The French soldiers say, they would as soon meet *Death* as our *Life* Guards.

Count Carnot, the inflexible Republican, though a great *arithmetician*, appears to have been sadly out in his political *calculations*.

A noted swindler being asked what was meant by the *high* police established in France, answered that he supposed it was *gallow's* law.

The proposed plan for forwarding the Mails by *steam* is likely to make the horse-dealers *boil* with rage.

We are requested to state, that the Declaration said to be addressed to the French people by the Duke of Orleans, which appeared yesterday in a Morning Paper, is a fabrication.

Poetry.

SONNET,
TO DRAYTON LODGE,
A Ruin near Norwich, of uncertain Destination. Imitated from the Italian.

Iask'd of Time, Who rear'd yon towery hall,
Which thou art levelling with its native soil?
He answered not; but spurn'd the crumbling wall,
And sprang on sounding wing to further spoil.
I ask'd of FAME, Thou who can'st tell of all
That men achieve by wit, or force, or toil.
She too stands mute, th' unpointing fingers fall,
From the vain search her wander'd eyes recoil.
Ienter'd. In the vault OBLIVION stood,
Stopping with weeds the rifts where sun-beams shine;
From stone to stone the giant-spectre strode:
Can'st thou reveal, I ask'd, with what design?
A voice of thunder fills the dun abode:
" Whose it has been, I care not: now 'tis mine."

EPIGRAMS

From the German of Lessing.

Adam awhile in Paradise
Enjoy'd his novel life;
Jove caught him napping; in a trice
His rib was made a wife.
Poor father Adam, what a guest!
This most unlucky dose
Made the first minutes of thy rest
The last of thy repose.

From the German of Goëthe.

INCONSTANCY.

Her fickleness you harshly scan,
She's seeking for a constant man.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Written under a Drawing of Judith.

Judith great Holoferness killing,
How could she hold the man so cheap?
Why she was young, and fair, and willing,
And he lay by her fast asleep.

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